

TAMMANY USES GRAFT FOR POOR

District Leaders Share With
Police for Charity, Says
G. H. Putnam.

PART TO GENERAL FUND

Favors a Military Police
Force with a Ten Year
Term Head.

PLEA FOR WOMEN POLICE

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont Tells
Wagner Committee Many
Girls Could Be Saved.

George Haven Putnam, the publisher, informed the Wagner committee at yesterday's hearing that he believed a great deal of the graft money collected by the police went into the Tammany general funds and part of it to Tammany district leaders to be used in charity.

Mr. Putnam at the moment was telling of the discoveries of the Committee of Fifteen in 1901. He thought conditions had changed but little since then, he said. He added that his suspicion as to where Tammany district leaders got their "benevolence funds" had been confirmed by his experience on grand juries, which had begun thirty-five years ago. Mr. Putnam is at present a member of the Committee of Fifteen.

The Wagner committee, which heretofore had kept politics out of its discussions of "causes for graft," did not press Mr. Putnam for further information. Chairman Robert F. Wagner, who is a Tammany man, smiled at Mr. Putnam's accusation of the organization and did not look again in Mr. Putnam's direction. His apathy seemed to spread to both the Democratic and Republican members of the committee. Mr. Putnam left the stand without being questioned on specific points, and presumably, through an oversight, did not get the customary "thanks for enlightening suggestions."

Another witness yesterday was Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who thought there should be women police to protect girls in public places. This plan was also suggested to the committee last week by Miss Lillian Wald.

Laws Made to Break Law.

Mr. Putnam said that investigation by the Committee of Fifteen had indicated that certain laws, some of which are still in force, had been passed by the Legislature for the purpose of securing the advantage from the sale of the privilege of breaking the law. Up-State legislators, he added, had been "used by New York political or so-called political New York" to enact laws to make the city moral and we do not believe that a great city can be made moral by legislation.

Mr. Putnam said he regarded those laws mischievous which were not in New York political or so-called political New York. He believed New York should be allowed to make and amend its own laws. Personally he did not believe in gambling, but if gambling houses were managed quietly and decently "the fools who will lose their money anyway" should be permitted to do so. He thought the Grand Jury wasted its time in trying to control such a place as Canfield's.

The police, Mr. Putnam said, are ordered to enforce partly unenforceable laws and are placed under a system by which they must collect and turn in money obtained by selling the right to break the law. He said that graft in 1901 was estimated at \$2,500,000 a year. "As far as every evidence before us went," said Mr. Putnam, "the money did not rest, or by no means the whole of the money, with the officials who collected it. A substantial part of the money went to the authorities higher up. It was our own belief that a great deal of it went into the Tammany general funds."

Use Graft for Charity.

"We also believed, from incidental evidence obtained at the time, confirmed by some of our later experience on the Grand Jury, that a portion of those moneys was used for the benevolent funds of the district leaders. I have had some knowledge, working with priests and with others in the downtown districts, of the administration of these funds, and it is my belief that on the whole, they are very well administered by the district leaders and help people much in need."

"But it was also evident," Mr. Putnam said, "that the beneficiaries of these district funds, whatever their dirty source, must be on the Tammany list, and that any voter in the family must be prepared to be on hand at the primaries, election day, and for any other work he was called on to do. If we could get rid of this corrupt collection business I think it would be very difficult to replace the services these district funds are doing for our poor people. But whatever measures are taken for the reorganization of the police force the men below must be free from this pressure above, and the head of the force must be left with a measure of independent action."

Mr. Putnam favored a military police, the appointment of the Commissioner for a ten year term by "somebody the same group of officers by which the Grand Jury is selected," and the dismissal of the policemen by court-martial without appeal. He termed the Raffles law an absurdity which ought to be repealed, and said that the Committee of Fifteen had driven out of existence two-thirds of the Raffles law hotels.

Ellison Defends Leaders.

Mr. Putnam's meditations as to Tammany may have been the inspiration for this defence from ex-Corporation Counsel William R. Ellison, who took the stand later.

"In my thirty-two years in New York," said Mr. Ellison, "I have never met a political leader of whom I had the least suspicion that he would take money from unfortunate women. It may possibly be that political considerations are involved in the matter, but no money comes from the source of the afternoon testimony, confessed that women were needed on the police force

because men did not understand the woman's point of view. She said: "In the light of recent developments and the continually increasing traffic in girls for immoral purposes, I have come to believe that we are urgently in need of women on the police force."

"I believe that a force of policewomen should be assigned to the various sections that are most congested at night not overlooking the lonely places, and that men and women police should cooperate in every department of the work."

"I believe that when a man accosts a woman on the street the policewoman should be empowered to compel the policeman to arrest the offender and that the policewoman's testimony should be accepted. It is my belief that we have a lot of men being brought into court on a charge brought against him by a woman, while we constantly hear of women who are condemned for soliciting simply on the word of a man who is usually more guilty than she. In the case of policewomen this flagrant injustice could and would be materially lessened."

"I was deeply impressed with the crying necessity of women in this capacity during the recent strike. When the factory girls who were brought into court for participating in the various conflicts between the strikers and the strike-breakers were dismissed by the Magistrate at night they were instantly surrounded by cadets and procuresses, who were actively engaged in a vigorous effort to lure them into houses of prostitution. Were women authorized to protect girls under such conditions this nefarious practice would at least prove less prosperous."

Cities Suffrage States.

"In all the Pacific Coast States (where, by the way, equal suffrage prevails) there are many women on the police force in the various cities, appointed more particularly to watch dance halls and moving picture shows, where boys and girls congregate and meet with more or less temptation. Last summer a convention of police-women was held in Oregon, and the reports of that meeting proved the efficacy of women in this department of public work."

Edward D. Page of the Merchants Association, the first witness yesterday, somewhat astonished the committee by advancing the hitherto unnoted theory that the Irish lineage of much of the police force was partly accounted for by their corruption.

"The Irish peasantry," said he, "came here from oppression, and they have all the characteristics of an oppressed class. They feel that they are living under laws not suitable for them, and they do not feel any moral compunction in attempting to evade those laws."

Mr. Page was for a State constabulary of men not influenced by the New York code of morals—either that or allowing the city to frame its own laws.

Frederick C. Howe of the People's Institute said the Legislature should let New York solve its own problems.

Comptroller Prendergast thought the Police Commissioner should have wider powers and should be kept in office as long as he makes good.

"What had Mr. Waldo ever done to fit him for the post?" Mr. Prendergast wanted to know. "He has been fooled in this graft matter, but you couldn't have fooled a Byrnes. One little police lieutenant couldn't have fooled the entire force."

The Comptroller was sceptical as to the value of a morals commission, suggesting that if the police couldn't handle the vice problem properly nobody could.

Parkhurst for Life Tenure.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in the course of his testimony, said: "If we can get the right man for Commissioner the other questions will be settled. We have had one man at the head of the police who, I should say, had the genius of command. He was like the Almighty in one respect, and in only one. He spoke and it was done. I mean Byrnes. The right kind of a Commissioner should have a life tenure."

Dr. Parkhurst was against the segregation of unfortunate women, saying that until the social evil passes with the coming of the millennium "we should proceed against it just as we do against any other violation of the laws of God and man." He thought the Sunday saloon bestial at best, but thought it would be fair to allow liquor to be sold between 1 and 5 P. M.

Henry Bruere, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, favored the public inspection of police records.

Borough President McAneny thought it would help to have a permanent uniformed police chief, responsible to the Commissioner. He also suggested that captains should be appointable from outside, that the lower grade police pay be raised, and that the police should not be entrusted with the "observation and inspection" of disorderly houses, whereby graft was made possible.

The committee hopes to conclude its hearings to-day, when the expected witnesses are William J. Schieffelin, Chief Magistrate and ex-Police Commissioner William McAdoo, ex-Commissioners Bingham and Baker, Prof. Samuel McC. Lindsay, Mayor John C. Groome, superintendent of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, Magistrate Corrigan, Detective W. J. Burns and District Attorney Whitman.

BINGHAM'S VIEWS ON POLICE

Believes in Long Term Head, He Tells Curran Committee.

Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, just returned from Panama, appeared before the Curran Aldermanic committee at a special session yesterday morning to give his views on needed legislative changes for the Police Department.

Gen. Bingham, who was Police Commissioner under Mayor McCellan, announced a five year term and more power for the Commissioner.

"While I think the department would be better off without them," he said, "they can, of course, serve a desirable purpose. I would like to see the Police Commissioner should have a rigid supervision over such matters. I would make it so that if the Police Commissioner withdrew his consent those organizations would have to cease to exist."

Gen. Bingham said that while he was Police Commissioner he and the District Attorney fought \$50,000 which had been collected by the Patrons' Benevolent Association as a "mortality fund" when certain police legislation was pending at Albany.

"For the funeral of the Commissioner," Mr. Bingham suggested.

"Right you are," replied Mr. Bingham.

As for tenure of office, Gen. Bingham said that it takes time for a Commissioner to learn the job and that a five year term meant nothing. Eight years would be better and twelve better still, since the longer term would "throw the fear of God" into the policemen "because they would know the Commissioner was with them to stay."

Gen. Bingham recommended that the Mayor appoint the Commissioner and have the power of removal subject to the filing of charges.

Gen. Bingham would give the Commissioner the sole power of promotion and demotion. He would give a dismissed policeman the right of appeal to the courts, with damages from the city if it seems that the policeman has no reinstatement. He saw no necessity for any chief of police other than the chief inspector. If a chief is needed to do the Commissioner's work, he said, let out the Commissioner.

The former Commissioner urged complete "home rule" for the Police Department. He told of the fact he was compelled to make a costly lobby, let in Albany, who were his subordinates in the department. He favored permitting saloons to be open from 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon on.

Contributions by members of the force to the pension fund should be abolished, he said, and these funds put on the tax books. He suggested a secret service force to protect the Mayor, the Police Commissioner and the Controller as a means of stopping graft. He urged the repeal of the Sullivan law, "which bothers the honest citizen and doesn't hurt the thief," and recommended advances in the salaries of several of the grades, beginning with a salary of \$15,000 for the Commissioner, down to a minimum of \$1,000 for a patrolman.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS KEEP OLD LEADERS

Not a Vote in Caucus Against
Champ Clark for Speaker
or Mr. Underwood.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Democrats elected to the House in the new Congress perfected a partial organization at a caucus held to-day. Despite threats that were made that the "insurrectos" Representative Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama was named to succeed himself as leader.

The Clark-Underwood programme was put through without a dissenting vote. Champ Clark was renominated to succeed himself as Speaker and the choice will be ratified when the House meets in the special session.

No member uttered a discordant note when Representative Dent of Alabama placed Mr. Underwood in nomination for chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the post to which the majority leader is usually assigned. Messrs. Clark and Underwood were named by rising votes, in which all present joined.

The three vacancies on the Ways and Means Committee created by the retirement from Congress of Representatives Brantley of Georgia and Randall of Texas and the transfer of Ollie Davis of Kentucky to the Senate, were filled by Underwood men, Representatives Stanley of Kentucky, Collier of Mississippi and Garner of Texas. For purposes of organization the three members named by Underwood were named by rising votes, in which all present joined.

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Everybody voted for Representative A. Mitchell Palmer for chairman of the caucus in succession to A. S. Burleson, who resigned from the House to become Postmaster General.

Speaker Clark and Leader Underwood made felicitous speeches in accepting the nominations at the hands of the caucus. Mr. Clark expressed the opinion that although calamity howlers predicted disaster for the Democrats the party would take full advantage of the opportunity offered and would do its work without falling into a state of disorganization.

"The House Democrats stuck together in the last Congress, and while I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet I predict that they will in the Sixty-third Congress act in union not only with themselves, but with President Wilson," he said.

Alfalfa Bill Murray of Oklahoma, who distinguished himself in the Baltimore convention by bawling a few verbal rocks off the heads of the Tammany braves, appeared here as a member of Congress to-day.

Alfalfa Bill's foggish voice was heard in debate twenty minutes after the caucus was called to order. The Oklahoma statesman objected to the present system of filing committees through the medium of the Committee of Ways and Means. He suggested the formation of a simple pure committee on committees with the Speaker at the head of it. They let Bill talk but they stuck to the old system.

Joseph Simon of Virginia, who resided in a rooming house in the city, was named to succeed himself as clerk. Robert Gordon of Ohio defeated Charles Riddell of Indiana for the office of sergeant-at-arms.

Did Owner Jump Overboard?

On the upper deck of the Lackawanna ferryboat Bhaqua of the Barclay street line there was found early yesterday a derby hat and an overcoat. In one of the pockets was a photograph of a young man and a young woman taken by a Hoboken photographer. The man had described himself as Joseph Gosser of 131 Bloomfield street, Hoboken. The woman was his wife. At the Bloomfield street address nothing was known of the present whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Gosser. They lived there until three months ago.

Auto Truck Kills Brooklyn Boy.

Angelo Gerthman, 5 years old, of 115 Ninth street, Brooklyn, was run over and killed yesterday evening in front of his home by an auto truck owned by the General Chemical Company of Long Island City. The chauffeur, William Huston, was locked up in the Adams street station.

Who Had the More Fun?

The poker game started in room 82, Second Avenue, at the Raleigh, on Tuesday night. Peter McGovern, first vice-president of Tammany's general committee, sat across the table from Senator The and the hands once more were dealt. It being now the small hours of Wednesday, Vice-President Peter McGovern, who had been drinking, was feeling a little better.

The McGovern of Tammany looked close to the iron gray hair of Gov. Dunne. Tammany leader The McGovern seemed to have had little sleep. But he was ecstatically happy. There had been a poker game and Senator The McGovern told about it himself to any one who wanted to know.

Throughout all the Tammany excitement in the Raleigh, Willard, Continental and other big or small hotels (Charles P. Murphy kept to his room) toward mid-afternoon the Tammany leader eased his ramrod back out into the sunlight of Pennsylvania avenue and took a stroll. Mr. Murphy's constitutional part of the time, brought him in the general neighborhood of the White House, but he just strolled around the general neighborhood of the Presidential offices.

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"I have not," came the reply in the usual Murphy directness.

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Homeward Bound.

By 7 o'clock to-night the gray concrete floor of the concourse once more was paved with glistening high hats as Tammany, or that part of it lucky enough to hold tickets calling for seats in sections one and two, filed in streams through the gates toward these two sections, scheduled to start toward the Manhattan happy hunting grounds at 7 and 7:20 o'clock respectively. And then, with each of the seven sections getting under way twenty minutes apart (theoretically, at least), the Union Station folks put in the next two or three hours hauling the happy Tammanites homeward in strings of nine, and ten cars to the section with a well stocked dinner pinned on to each section.

English Woman Withholds Opinion.

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TAMMANY ALL RIGHT THE MORNING AFTER

Big Delegation of Braves
Wakes Up in Fine
Fettle.

NO MURPHY-SULZER TALK

Seven Trains Returning the Indians to Their Happy Hunting Grounds.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Not even the dome of the Capitol building, whiter than white to-night in the dazle of searchlights that paint the dome against the black sky, is more spotless than the reputation left in Washington after the 2,000 Tammany Hall braves who left for home this evening in seven long special trains of Pullman cars.

Washington and its visitors last night after the parade paid compliments to Tammany individually and collectively, but at first the good words came haltingly, as though the crowds saying nice things about the Fourth street braves' splendid appearance yesterday could not form the compliments except after laborious shifting and reversal of preconceived mental workings.

Whether or not somebody of powerful words slipped the order around before coming here that every brave must be in best bib and tucker and in the city if he seems that he is not, most active pickles found even turned loose could not have found a single Tammanite pickled, bunned, stewed, soured, lit or even glowing a trace too strongly from the minute Tammany Hall landed here last Sunday until the last of the seven sections pulled out of the Union Station for Broadway to-night.

Opportunity Was There.

They sell that hard stuff, too, in Washington. Also the law forbidding the sale of liquid lightning to Indians does not apply to the Tammanites. Braves of Big Chief Charles Silence, the face, but not for Tammany this trip. The only glow to be noted about them was the glow of pride while they listened attentively to all the pleasant things about themselves that other folks from other States poured into them by the careful all day to-day. For the minute you saw a man with a black overcoat, high hat, gray gloves, cane and a gold badge, the gold badge, the gold background of silk you fell into line and joined the chorus chanting fervently, "Tammany sure was the big noise of the pe-ree-ree yesterday, oh dear. We gotta hand it to you."

And "Make mine still water, bar-keep," said Tammany around the Raleigh and Willard and Sheraton bars from breakfast this morning until train time to-night.

Whatever the gross expenditures of the trip that Treasurer Phil Donohue of Tammany will have to look into, the money at least helped toward bringing forth several thousand gross of compliments straight into ears not altogether accustomed to hearing them at national political shindigs.

Movie Men Disappointed.

The movie men's operators were after Tammany around the Raleigh to-day to take the pictures of New York's patriots in all their finery. The moving pictures of the braves were to have been taken at 2 o'clock this afternoon, but Tammany, when it had sawed, looted and done its best, was the best ever and most impressive looking organization in the plain clothes divisions in the inaugural procession, decided to-day to see the town in automobiles or go visiting at other hotels rather than stick around merely to be photographed. Wherefore the picture taking had to be called off when it was found next to impossible to get enough Tammanites in one bunch to make a movie.

But around the Raleigh, where the pictures were to have been taken, might be found at any time to-day single posies of the flower of New York's untried. Even when a big delegation of the Cook county Democratic from Chicago, a manufacturing city situated at the southeast corner of Lake Michigan and containing several banks, a Post Office and cattle yards, came prancing into the Raleigh lobby to hear Gov. Edward P. Dunne of Illinois make a speech at them from a balcony, the brass band belonging to the Chicago folk played nothing but "Tammany" before, after and even a bit during Gov. Dunne's speech. The blond Vanduyke ward of ex-Senator The McGovern of Tammany looked close to the iron gray hair of Gov. Dunne. Tammany leader The McGovern seemed to have had little sleep. But he was ecstatically happy. There had been a poker game and Senator The McGovern told about it himself to any one who wanted to know.

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A Motorist's Shop Right in the Heart of the Motor District

With wearables for motor-
ing, for owner and chauff-
eur, of the very newest,
smartest and best type ob-
tainable—the best products
of the art of tailoring in this
country and abroad.

Durability, dependability
and perfection of fit are
characteristic of every gar-
ment; courtesy, attention
and intelligent understand-
ing of motoring require-
ments are characteristic of
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Washington, D. C., it is with a sense of the great weight of the honor the people of New York have vested in me when I answer your question by saying "Yes, my friends of the newspaper, I am the Sheriff, popularly called Sheriff of the county of New York."

"I am Harburger. For years I was the Coroner of New York. Is it not so, Francis? Ha ha! Here from force of habit is Harburger saying 'Is it not so, Francis?' when Francis, my secretary, is far away in New York. For years and years Harburger went from spots where the body lay, to spots where other bodies lay, as Harburger often has told my friends, the newspaper boys of New York. So old is the office of Coroner that in the old English, as you can see in the dictionary, the occupant of the office was called the crowner. Is it not so, Francis? But there, Harburger forgets again that Francis is not present. For years the people have let Harburger serve their interests by putting an estoppel to crime and duress where crime should be estopped. Waiter, Harburger would like to have more butter."

Secretary Tom Smith of Tammany is just outside the dining room doors, surrounded by potted plants and pleasant sunlight and groups of very lovely ladies. John R. Voorhis, the dean of Tammany's past grand sachems, who is now 85 years of age and older than Tom Smith by several years, is trotting spryly around among the potted plants of the balcony. When Mr. Voorhis did walk from noon until dark yesterday and then play the gay cutup until almost midnight.

Competing Domes.

The shining pink white dome of Charley White is dawning over the horizon and putting the sunlit Capitol dome, half a mile to the east, to shame. Congressman John Fitzgerald of Brooklyn, who yesterday leaned far out between the shoulders of Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Commissioner McKay in the President's reviewing stand to yell, "Oh, you Tammany, eecceyow!" is making a breakfast call upon the braves. Before the sun had got its stride Congressman Fitzgerald and Congressman Dan Riordan were hiding toward the Capitol for the all day Congress caucus. Boss Sam Prim of the license bureau, his long Walt Whitman locks covering his ears in bunches of white hair and calling to mind that Oliver Herford wheeze about "the only man who can make smoke come out of his ears," is attracting the attention of his wonderful looks deserve. Frank Lator, a mere comedian of the Broadway stage among these political sav-
ors of the nation, was being permitted to flock freely with the Tammanites, largely because the Lator green hat, green name and pure emerald ancestry were enough to make anybody belong.

There was the last of the Sullivan's too, the prematurely white haired Senator Christy Sullivan, in the jam of the Raleigh lobby. Not far from the venerable Mr. Voorhis was the youngest leader of them all, the sophomore looking Ellsworth J. Healy of the Bronx's Thirty-fifth. The gray cloth hat of a very imposing personage loomed sky high above Leader Healy, the same being the hat of the Hon. J. K. Tener, but as Mr. Tener is merely the Governor of Pennsylvania and not a Tammany grand sachem, he was, notwithstanding the fact that the perfectly grand looking gentleman with Gov. Tener was Major-Gen. C. Bow Dougherty of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

No Sulzer-Murphy Confab.

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B. Altman & Co.

In the Mourning Department are being shown
the new Spring Fashions in

Women's Mourning Garments

TAILOR-MADE TWO- AND THREE-PIECE
SUITS of Silk Poplin, Wool Bengaline, Serge,
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AFTERNOON and DINNER GOWNS of Crepe
de Chine, Crepe Charmeuse, Chiffon, etc.

COATS and EVENING WRAPS in appro-
priate styles and materials.

MOURNING MILLINERY and NECKWEAR
in the Spring designs, including all-black,
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Also Blouses, Parasols, Gloves, Handker-
chiefs, etc. Mourning Hand-bags, Jewelry
and Stationery.

MOURNING CARDS ENGRAVED

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The Decorative Lace Department

is prepared to offer suggestions and accept
orders for the appropriate treatment of Win-
dows and Doors of Summer Residences.

Orders placed now for new Lace Draperies
or for Alterations on those in use, will be
executed at special prices.

ESTIMATES SUBMITTED

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

GRAFT HUNT ON TWO MORE INSPECTORS

One of Them Has Not Been
Mentioned Before in
Investigation.

District Attorney Whitman is now seeking to get into communication with a man and a woman who, he believes, can give the State evidence against another police inspector who has not been named or hinted at in the present graft investigation.

The woman is the keeper of an illegal resort; the man, who witnesses already in hand say, is this woman's husband, described as a former policeman but now a lawyer.

The witnesses who have given Mr. Whitman the preliminary information upon which he is basing this newest phase of his inquiry are three women, one of whom is said to have been the manager of the resort in question and the other two employed in other capacities. One of them attended the door. Two of them are the women whose identity when they visited the District Attorney's office on Tuesday was so carefully concealed. They repeated their visit yesterday and brought the third woman, Mr. Whitman is still guarding the names of all three as well as the name of the woman by whom they were employed.

The woman described as manager of the resort has told the District Attorney that she was present when her employer paid protection money to the representative of the police official named in her story and has disclosed the amount paid and the manner of its collection.

As the actual payments were made by the proprietress herself, according to the reports, it is regarded as advisable, if not entirely essential, that the story of the woman owner of the resort should be obtained if possible.

It was rumored yesterday that a raid was planned on this resort within the last two or three days in the effort to find the owner, but the detectives learned before hand that the person wanted was not at the place at the time and the raid was postponed.

According to this same rumor it is expected that steps will be taken against both the man and the woman on a charge of maintaining an illegal resort if they do not join in assisting the District Attorney in his inquiry. Although strict secrecy is being maintained by the prosecutor and his assistants in this case, it is known that they regard it as one of the most important matters so far brought up in connection with the graft investigation.

James Wrenn, a former policeman who was on the staff of an inspector in the Harlem district and who is now one of the owners of the Hotel Braddock at 126th street and Eighth avenue, is expected at the District Attorney's office to-day to give information which may lead to the indictment of another inspector who was one time ruled in Harlem.

Among the witnesses who were questioned by Mr. Whitman yesterday and who did not appear before the Grand Jury were Laura Smith and Marjorie Wilson, who corroborated the story told by Laura Smith. Marjorie Wilson is described as the proprietress of a resort in the vicinity of Sixty-fifth street and Columbus avenue.